CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1946

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CALGARY
His Worship Mayor J. C. WATSON, *Chairman,*
and All Members of the City Council.

Medical Officer of Health—W. H. HILL, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer—GERALDINE OAKLEY, B.A., M.D.

C O N T E N T S

140 Apl.1947

Alderman Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herewith a report of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1946.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the purpose of the expression of rates throughout this report the population of the City of Calgary as submitted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as the result of the census taken during the year and numbering 98,101 is used. It will be observed that the difference in the population figure for the city between that shown in the report for 1945 and the basis for this report (98,101) shows an increased population of 854 and this covers a period of two years. It is feltthat quite in spite of the figure furnished by Ottawa, the population of Calgary is considerably in excess of the census figure as given above. This statement is made in view of the number of ration books issued in the city some time ago, numbering something better than 105,000. Again, having in mind the natural increase and not being aware of any considerable migration from the city, but rather an influx from the outside, it is submitted by this department that the population is in the neighborhood of 102,000. However, computations throughout this report are on the basis of the Ottawa determination.

In most of the tables submitted both the gross and net rates are given; the net has to do directly with the citizenry, being of first interest to the City Council.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages registered during 1946 was 1973 or a rate of 20.1 per thousand population. The report for last year pointed out the possible increased number of marriages that will be reported for the next one or two years and gave the reasons. It is not thought that anything further is to be added to the report for 1945.

BIRTHS

The number of births occurring during the year was 3451 including 959 to non-resident mothers. The figure so expressed is the gross number of births and, in relationship to our population, shows a gross birth rate of 35.2 per 1,000 population. Excluding non-resident births it will be noted that 2492 were registered to the City's mothers. This is the net figure and the corresponding rate is 25.4 per thousand population which in number (316) and rate (3.0) shows a nice increase over the figures reported for 1945.

The question of birth rates the world over forms a fascinating and absorbing study, particularly in view of the low birth rates reported from practically every country. Sources of information in this regard, mainly from the League of Nations Year Book, are not altogether complete, and give absolutely no inkling of the situation in regard to certain countries in which at the present time a good deal of interest is manifested. What the picture is in the U.S.S.R for instance nobody seems to have the faintest idea, but this we do know, birth rates in the U.S.S.R at the present time

are certainly calculated to assure the perpetuation of the race. The outside world learns little of what goes on in Greater Russia, and it would seem that the more intimately national the subject is, the less likely the other nations are to hear ofit. The high birth rate in the U.S.S.R when ranged against low birth rates, or what is at the present time interpreted to be a stabilization of birth rates at a low level elsewhere, should be a matter of some international concern.

Included in the gross number of births (3451) there were 288 or 8.3% of the gross total, illegitimate, and in this number there was one set of twins. It will be observed that in comparison with the figure in this regard reported at the end of 1945, the figure for 1946 shows an increase in the illegitimate births of 21. The number of illegitimate births shows an alarming increase from year to year, no matter from where reportings come, and the fact that each and every baby must be regarded as potential public charge places this problem as one of first magnitude.

Ofthe 287 mothers herein referred to (there was one set of twins) 221 were primiparae (first baby) and 66 multiparae (second plus baby).

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirthsregistered during the year was 62 or a corresponding rate of 0.64 per thousand population. Comparison with the figures reported for 1945 shows a decided increase in the number of stillbirths and therefore in the rate (23 in number and 0.23 in rate per thousand population.) It has been pointed out that the stillbirth problem has not attached to it the significance it deserves and this may be true if the rate only be considered. However, here we have 62 babies that were born lifeless and for a reason that has not been determined, and this bare fact is of considerable concern where the birth rate is consistently low.

There is no doubt that general living conditions, if not approaching satisfactory standards, have something if not a great deal to do with this problem, in addition to infant deaths from such causes as prematurity and congenital debility. The time is long past due when the many influences affecting adversely the birth rate should come in for wide discussion and ways and means determined to bring about very definite improvement in the picture. Communities generally can find ways and means to provide solution for problems not half so important to the public weal.

DEATHS

The net number of deaths during the year was 899 representing an actual city death rate of 9.2 per thousand population. It will be observed that both in number and rate the figure for 1946 shows an increase over 1945 74 in number and 0.7 in rate.

In view of the impossibility of differentiating between those who resided in the City before death and those who did not, and in an analysis of tables of cause, further remarks in connection with deaths and death rates will be on the basis of gross reportings for 1946.

The gross number of deaths was 1209 and the rate per thousand population 12.3

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, and including apoplexy	472
Cancer (all forms)	192
Violent and accidental deaths	41
Pneumonia	32
Diabetes	13
Tuberculosis (all forms)	8
	758

All other causes	451
Total	1209

The number of deaths from the above six causes represents 62.7% of the gross total.

Diseases of the Heart, Arteries, Kidneys, and including Apoplexy.

The number of deaths reported under this clasification shows an increase of 8 when compared with the figures submitted for 1945. The number reported for 1945 was 464. Over the years, considerable analysis has been undertaken in regard to deaths from the related causes under this classification and it is not thought that further reiteration is necessary in this report.

Cancer - all forms.

Deaths from cancer in 1946 show an increase of 48 when compared with the number reported in 1945. There were 192 deaths from cancer in 1946 and 144 in 1945. Fluctuations from year to year in the number of deaths due to cancer can not be regarded as furnishing any further information beyond that covering the overall picture at the present time. Where a constitutional predisposition to the disease (if disease it can be called in the true sense) shows, the trend that cancer will take and the manner of spread is well understood, but the nature of the initial incitation is the phase that is not understood. Many promising theories have been advanced, but so far the theories have not graduated into facts, or have not been proved, and it will not be till the light fully shines on the nebulous that ways and means will be found to bring cancer under control.

It has been pointed out that the increases in the number of cancer deaths are largely accounted for by the reaching of the end of the road of those for whom treatment has been of no avail.

Violent and Accidental Deaths.

Forty-one deaths under this classification were reported during the year, one more in number than in 1945, and the department regrets deeply the necessity for having to report any deaths under this heading.

Forty-one deaths are a lot of deaths to take place for - in the majority of instances - no reason at all, and keeping in mind the carelessness and indifference of others at the time these deaths took place. It is unfortunate that we are not permitted the story of the one that was killed in the car accident. We all know of the many reasons that accidents are prone to take place, and the knowledge does not seem to teach us much. So, we go on reporting deaths from violent and accidental causes and it certainly would appear that deaths under this classification are now well established in third place as to cause, and that nothing is to be done about it. This reporting is a downright disgrace, not only here in Calgary, but in every centre on the North American Continent. The fact that the reportings from some of these centres are more numerous than at home does not lessen the disgrace in any way.

Pneumonia

Thirty-two deaths from pneumonia were reported in 1946 as against 33 in 1945. The number from pneumonia has shown a decided decrease in the last decade , due in large measure to the now efficient preparations we have for the treatment of this disease. However, many factors must be considered in contemplating the likelihood of recovery from pneumonia as, age of the patient, superimposed infection, personal history and so forth, and it has happened, and will happen, that for a percentage of patients, the degree of resistance does not offset the weight of the disease, regardless of the armament we have for treatment.

Diabetes

Thirteen deaths occurred from diabetes during the year, as compared with eight for 1945. The death rate from this disease is 13.3 per 100,000 population. Eleven of these deaths occurred amongst residents of this city.

It is interesting to observe the age groups in which these thirteen deaths took place:

Age group	Number of deaths	
20 to 39	1	
40 to 59	3	
60 plus	9	Total 13

From the above tabulation it will be obvious that 70% of the above deaths occurred in the age group 60 years and over. Some years ago the death rate from diabetes was high; there was nothing in amelioration of the disease and the very nature of it foreshadowed early fatality . Then along came Insulin and with it, hope leading to promise, that allowing for certain dietary restrictions, the disease was not incompatible with the understood expectation of life, and such, it is thought, has proved to be so.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths registered as being due to tuberculosis was eight as compared with 12 for 1945. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the death rate from tuberculosis in the city has been consistently low. During the latter part of the year a city-wide campaign to discover the incidence of the disease was instituted which bids fair to provide some very valuable information. It will be obvious that armed with the findings of the survey, controls can be more centered and therefore more effective.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 151 with a corresponding death rate of 43.8 per thousand live births. The department has stressed an increase in the infant death rate for now several years running and whilst the information is glossed over, the situation is of considerable concern, admitted or not.

No community of this size can afford the loss of 151 infants, and sooner or later the problem is to be reckoned with. True it is that several of the causes of infant death lend themselves to the establishment of control measures, but a glance at the table of causes in this regard points to the majority of deaths as being due to causes over which little or no control can be exercised.

The footnote under this table shows that 39 deaths occurred within the first 24 hours, 33 within the first week, and 31 under one month of age.

The table shows that 84 deaths are accounted for under the headings of prematurity and congenital debility and malformations, so that obviously the early deaths as noted above, in the main, were due to these two causes.

The infant death rate reflects such tangible problems as housing, the sanitary state, domestic stability and happiness and the many matters related to these, and, as the rate, so it may be said the living conditions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Six maternal deaths took place in 1946 and of these three of the mothers were non-residents. It will be observed from the table in this regard, that of the three resident mothers, two died following abortions and it so happens that both were self-induced.

The other death was of a mother of 32 years of age, who, from her doctor's report, was in poor physical condition and suffered from chronic nephritis, a disease that is of grave concern during the pregnant state. The gross maternal mortality rate was 1.8 per thousand live births, and it will be apparent that little could have been done in the field of preventive medicine to in any way influence the situation as it transpired during the year.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total number of cases of communicable disease reported to the department during the year was 1268 with 38 deaths, as compared with 1086 and 48 deaths during 1945.

It has been pointed out that several of these communicable diseases have over the last one or two years been relegated to something less than minor conditions. They are not subject to placarding and in three of the conditions there are no restrictions on contacts. The diseases referred to are:

Chickenpox	328	cases in 1946
German Measles	29	"
Mumps	91	"
Measles	598	"
Total	1046	

It will follow that of the 1268 cases reported in 1946, 82.6% are represented in the above category and tabulation.

Scarlet fever showed very light incidence during the year, as did also diphtheria and acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)

Scarlet Fever	74	cases	no	deaths
Diphtheria	3	"	1	"
Ant. Poliomyelitis	6	"	2	"

Tuberculosis has been reported in Table. No. 10 of this report.

There were no cases of typhoid fever throughout the year.

It will be noted that 23 cases of undulant fever with one death were reported in 1946. There has been no doubt of the presence of the disease - undulant fever - even though there have been no reportings and the matter has always been considered very remarkable. It is known that a large percentage of milk cows are infected, and as the disease is usually contracted through the drinking of raw infected milk, the wonder has been why more people do not suffer from the disease. The fact that the official milk supply for the City of Calgary is one hundred per cent pasteurized, largely precludes the acute case. However, the cases reported are all

chronic, no doubt contracted during the time that raw milk was obtainable from licensed (unfortunately) raw milk dealers in the city.

Most if not all the cases were reported by one city clinic, which clinic has been doing a very nice piece of work in regafd to undulant fever.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The incidence of communicable disease has been at a low ebb throughout the year, this is of course having in mind the general picture. The limiting of spread takes into consideration a number of important factors such as the disease itself, the immune state of the community, the possibilities of conferring immunity, adequate living space or the lack of it, the sanitary state, adequate hospitalization, and the whole gamut of living conditions. In a word, if living conditions are anywhere near what they should be, the problem of communicable disease control is that much easier. The cost to the community in any epidemic, whilst oblivious, is very considerable, this quite aside from community expense in control, and as a conseuqence, the reporting that communicable disease has been at a low ebb, is of a significance that fails to register anything like its quota of communcal appreciation.

The work in connection with this phase of departmental activities has been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year, and the following table shows the work in detail.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Houses quarantined	30	22	54	27	26	14	23	37	26	68	86	231	644
Released from quar'	34	17	37	34	22	19	17	20	15	37	75	121	448
Patient moved to hospital	10	9	13	4	6	11	7	5	3	5	12	5	90
Other calls made	68	17	58	39	62	66	67	30	40	28	25	18	518
Totals	142	65	162	104	116	110	114	92	84	138	198	375	1700

IMMUNIZATION

The table covering the work in regard to this departmental activity points to a most active year. The conferring of immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and tetanus is undertaken by the department and in addition most of the physicians in the city contribute a share to the overall immunization programme each year. The work entailed is of a highly technical and complex nature and introduces considerations that only years of experience can properly cope with.

The department serves as a distribution centre for immunologicals and gives freely of its experience well nigh throughout the Southern part of Alberta.

The work done by the Public Health Nurse in this connection is shown in detail in the following tabulation for 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inoculations	341	299	388	375	312	374	351	341	349	466	372	253	4221
Swabs taken	-	6	-	---	-	-	5	-	4	-	8	13	36
Vaccinations	31	7	12	529	207	80	87	35	25	47	6	4	1070
Dick Tests	1	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	-	47	4	1	85
Schick Tests	12	2	1	46	3	3	-	2	-	50	2	-	121
Tuberculin Tests	1	-	80	40	-	-	-	1	70	72	-	-	264
Investigations	6	6	7	4	5	4	6	13	9	6	7	12	85
Total visits made	86	88	98	46	80	80	70	103	95	65	72	78	961
Totals	478	408	586	1070	607	542	519	496	552	753	471	361	6843

SANITATION

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants have had a particularly busy and trying time throughout the year. The maintenance of the sanitary state is an ever present and formidable problem and during these times introduces no end of contentious matter. It will be recalled that over the last fifteen years, times have not been as happy as they might have been under ordinary circumstances. We all appreciate that a period of depression of considerable length, was followed by war for six years. The period of depression ushered in what might be referred to as the shabby period. Property, by reason of unemployment and therefore lack of funds, failed to be kept in proper repair and many homes were demolished because of sheer dilapidation. Replacement was entirely out of the question and as a consequence, overcrowding, itself insanitary, entered into the picture with all the attendant undesirable remifications. Poor housing, plus the lack of it, with its inevitable overcrowding, constitutes just about the worst possible handicap in the maintenance of the sanitary state. Such conditions undermine physically, mentally and morally; people become hopeless, indifferent, and later careless; it is hard to keep clean and tidy, and this goes for all that the terms imply.

During the war years little was done to improve the situation and as the result there is a terrific amount of repair and replacement to be done. Offsetting this are the number of essentials in short supply, shortage of skilled labor, increased costs, and an inability (temporary it is hoped) to fully and completely meet the condition, now. The climb towards the day when sanitary conditions can be regarded with some of our erstwhile pride is, it is feared, going to be steep and rocky.

The production, preparation and handling of foodstuffs has been rigidly supervised and the regulations in respect thereto enforced.

The following table shows in detail the work carried out by this branch of the department.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Notices issued - written	10	17	14	24	24	35	23	21	12	16	13	8	217
Notices issued - verbal	203	228	241	351	325	316	235	247	209	261	214	170	3000
Complaints received	39	24	39	66	68	56	64	54	45	37	31	33	556
Complaints justified	35	17	34	57	57	48	58	43	31	30	24	24	458
Prosecutions	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	8
Total inspections made	1058	949	1303	1470	1696	1488	1195	1346	1088	1460	1492	1403	15948

MEAT INSPECTION

Activities in the meat inspection service have been satisfactorily and efficiently attended to throughout the year at the abattoir of Mr. George Leimbock, by the veterinary inspector employed on a part-time basis by this department. The other three packing plants are under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspectors of the Dominion Government. The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Leimbock Abattoir.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SUBMITTED:													
Beef	239	138	146	165	248	130	151	118	89	96	106	88	1714
Veal	316	211	196	189	246	174	296	252	251	297	331	185	2944
Hogs	129	119	130	133	108	110	113	104	110	157	146	163	1522
Sheep and lamb	-	-	-	4	75	101	100	22	28	6	55	4	395
Total:	684	468	472	491	677	515	660	496	478	556	638	440	6575
CONDEMNED:													
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	5
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hogs	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	½	-	6½
Sheep and lamb	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PORTIONS CONDEMNED:													
Beef heads and tongues	8	2	4	2	8	1	12	3	3	7	2	1	53
Beef hearts	2	3	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Beef livers	34	11	42	56	151	52	22	13	10	-	16	14	421
Veal heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Veal livers	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Hog heads and tongues	31	7	41	29	13	10	22	28	17	19	32	32	281
Hog hearts	4	-	5	2	13	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	33
Hog livers	63	35	113	74	51	50	57	45	46	48	66	88	736
Sheep livers	-	-	-	2	45	85	15	9	15	3	30	2	206

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

The work in connection with this important departmental control has been discharged in a very satisfactory manner.

It was pointed out in the report for 1945 that a good deal of difficulty has obtained in maintaining an adequate milk supply for the city's needs. This has been accounted for largely by the inability of the producers to obtain sufficient help to continue at peak production, and in many instances even the quota contracted for.

There is nothing so exacting and intensive on the farm as the production of milk and it is a literal fact that those who engage in the work sacrifice themselves and their entire time to it. Many of the old producers have failed to attract their sons to the work, the sons feeling that they can make a living at something a good deal easier and as a consequence the herd has been sold and the farmer has moved away.

The problem of the milk shortage is still with us and the effort must be to interest more producers of the right type to become licensed to ship milk into the city. The question as to what the producer gets for his product as against the cost of production, has not by any means been ironed out. It is true the cost to the consumer was advanced by two cents a quart some little time ago and there was no end of a howl from all sides, but regardlessof this, the fact remains that the increased cost of milk to the consumer does not begin to compare with what has been the increase on a great many commodities of a good deal less nutritional consequence. If there is one foodstuff that has remained within the reach of everybody, it certainly is milk.

Milk as it should be from the angles of production, processing and distribution, is universally recognized as a food of first importance, and yet there is no other food that lends itself to such ready contamination, and that can become such a menace to the public health. The scrutiny therefore that is necessary in guarding the milk supply to the point of human consumption permits of no relaxation and must be undertaken from the point of production (the farms) through the several phases of handling and processing until it is delivered to the consumer.

The City of Calgary is fortunate in the type of dairyman that furnishes its milk supply and a very nice cooperation throughout the whole industry has assured the consumer a milk supply that is unquestionable in its quality and safety. Detailed report of this work follows:

Of the 4693 sediment tests of producers samples of milk, 84.3% were good, 10.2% were fair, and 5.5% were bad.

Of the 388 sediment tests of retailers samples of milk, 97.2% were good and 2.8% fair.

Of the 4693 methylene blue reductase tests of producers samples of milk, 79.1% were grade 1, 10.9% were grade 2, and 10.0% were grade 3.

The phosphatase test was applied to 277 samples of pasteurized milk of which 276 were satisfactory and one not satisfactory. This particular unsatisfactory test occurred in March. It was immediately attended to and the pasteurizing equipment properly adjusted.

Butter fat tests were made on 502 retailers samples of milk and all were above the required standard of 3.25. The average butter fat content throughout the year was 3.6%

Of the 388 retailers sediment tests, 11 or 2.8% were classified as fair. All these were from a particular type of milk, namely "Superior" or "Creamo". After a good deal of investigation it was found that the packing of the homogenizers in two plants was not satisfactory and tended to permit particles of graphite to get into the milk. As soon as possible a more suitable type of packing was procured and the trouble eliminated.

According to information supplied this department by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of Alberta, under whose jurisdiction the economic phase of milk control is vested, the sales of milk and cream in Calgary during 1946 were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	14,683,326 quarts
Total sales of pasteurized cream	1,514,093 "
Total sales of unpasteurized cream	4,936 "

The per capita consumption of milk per day was 0.82 pints
The per capita consumption of cream per day was 0.087 pints

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in country	52	64	49	67	103	97	107	40	97	102	96	76	950
Inspections in city	97	59	53	48	56	54	59	42	68	72	53	83	744
Notices issued - written	80	56	60	68	52	66	79	119	42	100	28	31	781
Notices issued - verbal	11	27	17	29	37	28	54	34	27	24	42	47	377
Licenses suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Permits to Dairymen	274	1	-	3	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	284
" Cowkeepers	97	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	107
" Distributors	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
" Pasteurizing Plants	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" Vendors (stores)	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226
Sediment tests	387	370	363	367	497	347	457	466	296	407	416	320	4693
Methylene Blue Reductase Tests	387	370	363	367	497	347	457	466	296	407	416	320	4693
Phosphatase tests	26	26	31	28	40	20	12	12	18	40	16	8	277
Butter Fat Tests	26	26	31	28	52	26	39	36	68	51	68	51	502
Microscopic Tests	4	8	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	16	4	-	44
Specific Gravity Tests	26	26	26	13	26	28	39	34	52	51	67	34	422
Total Milk and Cream Samples taken	800	766	757	762	994	740	965	514	678	905	916	699	9496
Water Samples Taken	-	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	-	2	21
Milk Cans condemned	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	8
Milk condemned. lbs.	80	75	320	-	-	80	-	160	140	80	160	-	1095
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Complaints justified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

A considerable amount of work was undertaken for other departments, particularly for the Relief Department, Legal and Police Departments, and Transit System. Work in connection with the Pension Fund should also be mentioned. This consists of medical examinations, investigations, attention to prisoners in the cells, consultations in hospitals and with physicians,, in fact anything to which medicine is related to the functioning of the Health Department. A large number of calls, investigations and examinations were made for the Relief Dept.

Reports from Medical Officers, Nurses and Dentists in connection with school activities, the Infant and Pre-School Clinic, Tuberculosis Clinic, Mental Hygiene Clinic, and the Victorian Order of Nurses are herein submitted.

EDUCATIONAL

A large amount of educational work was undertaken and completed throughout the year, largely by the Medical Officers and the Nursing Staff. In this regard the department whilst furthering public health ideals, takes every opportunity to remind one and sundry of the many services provided for them for the asking. Educational work has demands of time outside of official hours and it is gratifying to state that the work is carried on with a spirit of cheerfulness born of an interest in the aims and objects of departmental activities.

The prescribed course of lectures in Public Health and Preventive Medicine as part of the curriculum laid down by the Senate of The University of Alberta, for the government of training schools for nurses, was given by your Medical Officer of Health at both the Calgary General Hospital and the Holy Cross Hospital

CONCLUSION

The Health Department is deeply appreciative of the constructive help, kindly advice and direction, so unstintingly given during the year by the following:

His Worship The Mayor, Commissioner and Members of The Council.
The Provincial Department of Health.
The Members of The Calgary School Board and Separate School Board.
The Superintendent and Staff of Central Alberta Sanatorium.
The Superintendent and Staff of Provincial Mental Hospital. Ponoka.
The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kinsmen's Club)
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Calgary General Hospital and Staff. The Calgary Medical Society.
The Calgary Daily Herald. The Calgary Albertan.
The Radio Broadcasting Stations.
The Heads of the several Departments in the City Service with whom we have been associated in the conduct of Civic Affairs.

The Medical Officer of Health is happy to take this opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks to each and every member of the active and associate staffs. The spirit of cooperation and loyalty, and the readiness on the part of all to proceed with the work at any and all times is a source of much encouragement and a primary factor in the maintenance of public service and an efficient department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. HILL. B.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
City of Calgary. Alberta.

Vital Statistics Tables in accordance with the form approved by The Canadian Public Health Association follows:

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population as shown by City Enumeration of June 1944 97,247
Population as shown by Dominion GovtCensus, June 1946 98,101

Live births ..... 3451 Rate per 1,000 population 35.2
Stillbirths ..... 77 Rate per 1,000 live births 22.3
Included in above were 959 non-resident births and 15 non-resident stillbirths.

Table. No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS 1942-1946

Year	Population	No. including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1946	98,101	3451	35.2	2492	25.4
1945	97,247	2997	30.8	2176	22.4
1944	97,247	2887	29.7	2131	21.9
1943	88,904	2747	30.9	2095	23.6
1942	88,904	2556	28.8	1926	21.7

Table. No. 2

STILLBIRTHS. 1942-1946

Year	Population	No. including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1946	98,101	77	0.79	62	0.64
1945	97,247	54	0.55	39	0.41
1944	97,247	55	0.57	39	0.40
1943	88,904	61	0.69	46	0.52
1942	88,904	56	0.63	49	0.55

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1946 was 1973. Rate per 1,000 population was 20.1

DEATHS

From all causes, a total of 1209 deaths were registered, being a rate of 12.3 per thousand population, including 310 deaths of non-residents.

Table. No. 3

MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of stillbirths) 1942-1946

Year	No. Deaths including Non-Residents	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 Population
1946	1209	12.3	899	9.2
1945	1099	11.3	825	8.5
1944	1079	11.1	818	8.4
1943	1048	11.8	790	8.9
1942	997	11.2	757	8.5

Table. No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH. 1944, 1945 and 1946

(total number including non-residents)

Abridged International List. Number.	Cause	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000		
		1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944
25, 33, 22 & 24	Diseases of heart, arteries, and kidneys, including apoplexy	472	464	452	481.1	477.1	464.8
15	Cancer - all forms	192	144	175	195.7	148.1	180.0
27	Pneumonia	32	33	40	32.6	33.9	41.1
42	Violent and accidental deaths	41	40	41	41.8	41.1	42.2
10 & 11	Tuberculosis - all forms	8	12	11	8.2	12.3	11.3
18	Diabetes	13	8	8	13.3	8.2	8.2
8	Influenza	4	4	9	4.1	4.1	9.3
1,2,3,4, 5,6 & 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	2	-	-	2.0	-	-
	All other causes	445	394	343	453.6	405.0	352.7
	Totals	1209	1099	1079			

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate for the Municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for the year 1946 and the preceding four years.

Table. No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE. 1942-1946
(total number, including non-residents)

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of infant deaths	151	122	100	80	83
Rate per 1,000 live births	43.8	40.7	34.6	29.1	32.5

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above:
1946 - 52, 1945 - 38, 1944 - 33, 1943 - 18, and 1942 - 23

Table. No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1942-1946

Cause of deaths	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	13	11	4	1	-
2 Pneumonia and influenza	14	13	15	10	18
3 Prematurity	43	53	23	26	22
4 Congenital debility and malformations	41	22	21	18	16
5 Injuries at birth	11	12	10	3	7
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever etc)	-	-	-	-	2
7 Other causes	29	11	27	22	18

Of the 151 infant deaths registered this year, 39 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 33 within the first week, and 31 died being under one month of age, representing 68.2 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was six, including three deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 1.8 per 1,000 live births.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table. No. 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1942-1946

Year	Live births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1946	3451	6	1.8
1945	2997	6	2.0
1944	2887	2	0.7
1943	2747	6	2.2
1942	2556	11	4.3

Number of non-residents included in the above:
1946 - 3, 1945 - 2, 1944 - 1, 1943 - 2, and 1942 - 2

Table. No. 8

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1946

Cause of deaths	Number, including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	3	2
Puerperal toxaemias	-	-
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	3	1

From the following table the part played by certain diseases is at once evident.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

Table. No. 9

REPORTED CASES AND DEA THS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1946

	Cases		0-4 years		5-14 years		15 and over		Totals	
	M	F	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	154	174	86	-	227	-	15	-	328	-
Diphtheria	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1
German Measles	13	16	15	-	14	-	-	-	29	-
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Measles	312	286	161	-	409	-	28	-	598	-
Mumps	44	47	17	-	54	-	20	-	91	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	12	-	23
Ant. Poliomyelitis	2	4	-	-	2	1	4	1	6	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	42	32	42	-	19	-	13	-	74	-
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	35	52	6	-	7	1	74	6	87	7
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	10	13	-	-	-	-	23	1	23	1
Whooping Cough	9	9	13	-	5	-	-	-	18	-
Total:	623	634	340	11	739	4	178	23	1257	38

IMMUNIZATION REPORT 1946

	Quantity distributed by Health Dept.	Number of persons given complete treatment in the Health Department.
Diphtheria Toxoid	1350	780
Smallpox Vaccine	4930	1060
Scarlet Fever Toxin	573	67
Pertussis Vaccine	858	422
Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid	476	34

Table. No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1942-1946

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1946	87	7	10	17	17.3
1945	31	12	8	20	20.6
1944	37	11	6	17	17.5
1943	31	7	6	13	14.6
1942	31	10	18	28	31.5

Table. No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH and MEASLES. 1944-1946.

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944
Scarlet Fever	74	156	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	3	1	-	2	-	-	2.04	-	-
Whooping Cough	18	128	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	598	125	471	-	-	-	-	-	-

There was one non-resident death from the above diseases in 1946

Table. No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1942-1946

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths including deaths of non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population includ-ing non-resident
1946	-	-	-
1945	1	-	-
1944	6	-	-
1943	1	-	-
1942	-	-	-

Number of deaths of non-residents in above - NIL

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED

Diphtheria Antitoxin, syringe packages,	20,000 units	38
" " " "	5,000	20
" " " "	1,000	14
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, syringe pkgs,	9,000	74
" " " " "	3,000	15
Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person		1299
" " " twelve persons		8½
Dick Tests Material	pkgs	47
Schick Test Material	pkgs	55
Scarlet Fever Toxin packages for one person		567
" " " " six persons		1
Smallpox Vaccine, capilliary tubes		4930
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine, 10 cc vials		74
" " " pkgs for one person		27
Pertussis Vaccine, 6cc vials, complete for one person		858
Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid, in packages each complete for one person		476
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 10,000 units		29
Tetanus Antitoxin. 1,500 units		66
Staphylococcus Toxoid. 2 cc vials		14

The above material is supplied by The Provincial Board of Health. Edmonton, and all are products of Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto. Toronto.

Such material used for the prevention of disease is issued free. Material used for treatment of disease is charged at cost price.

CAUSES OF DEATH

In accordance with the recommended practice, the causes of death are presented, using the Abridged International List as follows:

ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(revision of 1929)

Abridged International List No.	Cause of death	Number of deaths including non residents.	Number residents only
1	Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
2	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	-	-
5	Scarlet Fever	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	-	-
7	Diphtheria	2	1
8	Influenza	4	4
10	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	4	4
11	Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	3
12	Syphilis	3	3
14	Other Infections and Parasitis Diseases	19	15
15	Cancer and other Malignant Tumors	192	129
16	Tumors - Non-Malignant Tumors	3	1
17	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	1	1
18	Diabetes Mellitus	13	11
19	Alcoholism (chronic and acute)	3	3
20	Other General Diseases and Chronic Poisonings	22	13
21	Progressive Locomotor Ataxia and General Paralysis of Insane	-	-
22	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	25	18
23	Other Diseases of the Nervous System, and of the organs of special sense	29	19
24	Diseases of the heart	211	173
25	Other diseases of the Circulatory System	202	172
26	Bronchitis	4	3
27	Pneumonia	32	23
28	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excep'd)	13	10
29	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	16
30	Appendicitis	6	5
31	Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages	19	16
32	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	35	19
33	Nephritis	34	28
34	Other Diseases of the Genito Unirary System	28	16
35	Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperal State	6	3
37	Diseases of the Skin, Bones, and Organs of Locomotion	1	-
38	Congenital Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth, etc,	108	69
39	Senility	100	76
40	Suicide	18	14
41	Homicide	3	1
42	Violent or Accidental Deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	41	28
43	Cause of deaths not specified, or ill-defined.	2	2
	Total	1209	899

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (gross) 1946

	Males	Females	under 24 hours	under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 and over	Totals
1 Infections and parasitic diseases	23	13	-	5	2	6	6	8	9	36
2 Cancer and other tumors	100	95	-	-	1	1	14	56	123	195
3 Rheumatism and diseases of Nutrition and general diseases	11	14	1	-	-	-	3	6	15	25
4 Diseases of the blood and of the blood-forming organs	7	4	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	11
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	33	21	-	5	1	2	4	11	31	54
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	259	154	-	-	-	1	6	101	305	413
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	34	15	-	14	2	1	3	5	24	49
9 Diseases of the digestive system	51	31	-	16	4	1	5	20	36	82
10 Diseases of the genito urinary system	41	21	-	2	-	2	4	14	40	62
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and of the puerperal state	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Congenital malformations	18	14	2	27	2	-	-	1	-	32
15 Diseases of early infancy	52	24	37	38	1	-	-	-	-	76
16 Senility	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	1	99	100
17 Violent or accidental deaths	48	14	-	1	1	7	15	20	18	62
18 Ill-defined causes of death	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Totals	735	474	40	111	14	21	72	246	705	1209

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1946

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Diphtheria Carriers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	9	10	2	4	10	4	2	-	5	11	3	74
Measles	28	9	43	30	21	5	18	44	22	74	78	226	598
German Measles	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	-	5	1	2	6	29
Mumps	22	1	4	2	4	5	-	3	16	8	10	16	91
Chickenpox	28	7	9	12	18	9	7	24	28	68	59	59	328
Erysipelas	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
Whooping Cough	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	18
Pul. Tuberculosis	1	3	4	5	14	7	9	5	6	4	7	22	87
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	6
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	4	-	23
	94	31	78	58	70	37	47	94	85	167	174	333	1268

Not included in the above were the following cases brought in from out-of-town for treatment in Calgary Hospitals:

Scarlet Fever	8	Erysipelas	2
Diphtheria	1	Undulant Fever	1
Amoebic Dysentery	10	Ant. Poliomyelitis	4
Cerebro Speinal Meningitis	1		

W. H. Hill. Esq., M.D., C.M., D.H.P.,
Medical Officer of Health
City of Calgary. Alberta.

Dear Doctor Hill:

The following report of work done for school children in the Calgary Schools during the year 1946 is submitted for your information.

PHYSICIANS

	Examinations Made	Referred to Family Physicians	Treated
Number of children examined	7678	644	732
Special examinations at office	1671	304	
Number found not vaccinated	3122		
Malnutrition	858		
7 to 10% underweight	959		
Obese	90		1
Anaemia	52		
Enlarged glands	361		
Enlarged thyroid	2		
Chorea and nervous disorders	24	2	
Cardiac disturbance	68	5	
Pulmonary disturbance	17	-	
Skin diseases: Ringworm	12	4	4
Scabies	22	4	4
Impetigo	35		
Miscellaneous	82	1	
Digestive disturbance	7		
Defective vision	536	403	392
Other eye defects		11	
Defective hearing and otitis media	51	8	5
Defective extremeties	17	2	1
Defective nasal breathing	12	6	5
Tonsils and adenoids	409	409	280
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	922	54	
Enuresis	9	2	
Hernia	18	5	5
Other defects: Colitis	2		
Appendix	26	21	19
Diabetes	4		
Laryngitis	1		
Torticollis	1		
Osteomyelitis	1		
Hypothyroid	2	1	
Dysmenorrhea	8	6	4
Nephritis		1	1
Epistaxis		1	1
Worms	10		10
Genital defects	19	2	
Fractures	2	2	2

Parents invited to be present at examinations 1404 Parents attending 1190
Children who have had complete toxoid treatment against diphtheria 3834
Number of children examined who were found to be O.K 3507

NURSES

Health talks given	394
Exclusions	652
Re-admissions	450
Number in class inspections	30,833
Special inspections	21,483
Referred to medical inspector	4,627
Phones and notes	4,023
Treatments	3,833

Communicable diseases found:

Measles	248
Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	5
Chickenpox	128
Mumps	25
Tonsillitis	60

Visits to absentees	2281

Defects found:

Pediculosis	49
Eye defects	607
Ear defects	99
Defective nasal breathing	10
Tonsils and adenoids	485
Enlarged glands	283
Orthopedic defects	20
Malnutrition	172
Nervous disorders	26
Dental defects	977
Conjunctivitis	106
Ringworm	36
Scabies	144
Impetigo	198
Eczema	77

Inoculations against diphtheria	188
Vaccinations against smallpox	704

DENTISTS

Total extractions	3798
Total fillings	7566
Miscellaneous treatments	4142
Number of teeth treated	15034
Total cases	9483
Appointments kept	9262
Appointments not kept	1168
Refused treatment	114
No treatment given	319
Number found to be O.K	292
Extra appointments given	221

Inspections:

Number inspected	9844
Number needing treatment	4741
Needing nothing at the time of inspection	980
Number found to be O.K	2984
Defective teeth : permanent	7977
deciduous	4574
	12551

Dr. R. D. Hewson continued with the department for the year but took ill in September and has not yet returned to duty. His place has been taken by two physicians on part-time, Dr. F. E. Lundy and Dr. Margaret H. West.

Three full-time dentists have been on duty in the Dental Clinic during the year. Dr. R. T. Shillington resigned in February and his place was filled by Dr. J. T. Ryan. Dental work in all grades and up to and including grade eight has been carried on all year with the exception of the month of August when the Dental Clinic was closed for holidays.

There were some changes in the nursing staff during the year. Mrs. J.T. Dymond retired in October after more than twenty-two years of efficient and faithful service. Her position has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. E. Jones. Miss M. E. Brown, the nurse assigned to the Separate Schools, retired after more than thirty years faithful service. She has been replaced by Miss M. M. J. McNamara. Miss M. E. Carpenter was granted nine months leave of absence in order to take post-graduate work in Public Health Nursing at Toronto University. She has been replaced temporarily by Mrs. G. R. Weir. Mrs. M. Mitcheltree resigned early in the year and her place has been filled by Miss M. Z. Florendine who had been on leave of absence whilst serving with the R.C.A.M.C. She has now been discharged from the Forces and has returned to her former employment in this department.

There were but three cases of diphtheria throughout the year. A few cases of scarlet fever were reported each month with the exception of the month of September when there was not one case of this disease. A total of 74 cases of scarlet fever were reported for the year.

A few cases of both measles and chickenpox were reported each month. As the year progressed the number increased until late fall, when an epidemic of measles was definitely with us with a total of 226 cases reported in December. Cases of chickenpox reached a maximum of 68 reported in October.

There were six cases of poliomyelitis in 1946. Three of these were school children and one of them died.

There were 91 cases of mumps and 18 cases of whooping cough reported for the year.

School children in grades 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10 were given a routine physical examination. An additional 1671 children were sent to the offices in the City Hall for a special check-up.

Vitamin tablets containing the daily requirement of vitamins A. B. C. and D were secured at wholesale price and were resold to the children at cost. Approximately 1600 children received these tablets. Some were distributed free to needy children who were unable to purchase them.

A tablet containing Calcium Fluoride, Vitamin C and Calciferol (Vitamin D) is now on the market and its use is being urged by the Dental Profession for the prevention of dental decay. A quantity of these tablets were obtained at wholesale price and were resold at cost to approximately 200 children in two of our larger schools. One tablet is to be taken daily for period of six months in the year. A close inspection is being kept by the dental staff to help us to arrive at a decision as to the value of these tablets. We propose to distribute more of them in the fall of 1947.

Free milk was distributed to needy undernourished children in the schools during the winter months. 725 children were in receipt of this milk in the spring and the fall term commenced with 500 children on the list. The list is added to during the winter. The cost to the Health Department for this service in 1946 was $2361.25

The percentage of children examined who were ten per cent or more underweight was 11.17 and an additional 12.3% were from seven to ten per cent below average weight for their height and age. These figures have been almost stationary for several years. They include overgrown children who remain underweight for several years before their weight gets a chance to catch up with their growth. The remainder are children definitely undernourished because of poor diet, insufficient rest, or poor physical condition which may or may not be remediable. Efforts to stress proper food and health habits are constantly being made. There are still many homes in which adequate rest and relaxation, and plain good food are unobtainable. I am amazed that some children keep as well as they do whilst living under home conditions that are almost intolerable.

Six point nine per cent of the children examined have defective vision; five point three per cent had abnormal tonsils, the early removal of which was advisable; another twelve per cent had enlarged tonsils which would probably need removal at a later date.

Skin conditions were found but gave no great concern. Cases of impetigo will appear from time to time but are cured quickly. The same is true of scabies. Though there were twelve cases of ringworm only two of them were of the scalp, requiring long and tedious treatment.

The percentage of children with heart disease was only o.88% There have been few cases of rheumatic fever or chorea to produce the heart condition.

The percentage of children found to be O.K was 45.6%

Parents of 85% of the beginners came to the schools to be present at the physical examination of their children. This makes the examination much more valuable and gives one an opportunity to talk over health habits and physical defects found with the parent.

The work in the dental clinic shows an increase over the previous year - 9483 children were treated as compared with 8696 in 1945. The number found to be O.K was 30.3% of the number examined. Last year the percentage was 27.3%. One of the dentists spends two mornings in each week making dental inspections in the schools. All grades, one to eight inclusive, are inspected once a year at least, the lower grades get two annual inspections.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY, B.A., M.D.,

Asst. Medical Officer of Health.
i/c of School Medical and Dental Services.

REPORT ON CHILD HYGIENE CLINIC FOR 1946

W. H. HILL. Esq., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
City of Calgary. Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Herewith report of the Child Hygiene Clinic for the year 1946.

Attendance: Attendance at the Clinic showed an increase of 455 over the year 1945

Infants	7,572	
Pre-School	2,732	Total 10,304

This includes 1,398 complete physical examinations given to children between the ages of three and four years.

New cases:	Infants	1,402	
	Pre-School	722	Total 2,124

From a total of 1,657 discharged to school in September 1,378 had attended the Child Hygiene Clinic.

Present enrollment:	Infants	3,707	
	Pre-School	4,686	Total 8,393

Number seen by doctors	3,393
Number seen by nurses	6,911

Visits: Number of visits made to homes by nurses was 5,324

Feedings: Breast	1,342
Bottle	3,999
Other feedings	2,231
Defects found: Nose and throat	385
Teeth	508
Skin	264
Phimosis	180
Eyes	121
Ears	44
Malnutrition	91
Hernia	131
Intestinal	39
Orthopedic	89
Chest	61
Mentally deficient	3
Rickets	3
Referred to private physicians	53
Dental Clinic: Number of dental cases treated	634
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat: Tonsil and Adenoid operations	71
Refractions for glasses	21
Treatments of the eyes	1,240
Treatments of the ears	350
Treatments of nose and throat	157
Individual cases treated	259

W. H. Hill. Esq., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary. Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit report of work done at the Chest Clinic, in the City Hall, for the year 1946.

Number of clinics held	43
Number of patients examined	336
Adults examined	287
Children examined	49
Number who were X-ray'd	303
Tuberculin tests given	659
Home visits made	779
Co-operative visits made	206
Office calls	1090

During the year 368 tuberculin tests were given to students at the Calgary General Hospital and 117 were given at the Booth Memorial (Salvation Army) Home.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered by this clinic was 11 active and 20 inactive.

NEW EXAMINATIONS	Number	Contacts
1 Tuberculosis - pulmonary - active	11	5
inactive	20	1
2 Suspect or observation	14	8
3 Non-tuberculous disease	28	2
4 No diseases	61	18
5 Incomplete or undiagnosed	3	-
	137	34
RE-EXAMINATIONS		
1 Pulmonary tuberculosis	36	1
Able to work - working	33	1
Ex-Sanatorium. Able to work - working	52	12
not working	5	-
Unable to work - working	-	-
not working	3	
2 Others - Able to work - working	52	12
not working	5	-
Unable to work - working	7	2
not working	8	5
3 Suspect or observation	19	4
4 Non-tuberculous disease	20	3
5 No disease	52	26
6 Incomplete or undiagnosed	3	-
	202	54
Grand total	339	88

Disposition of Previous Cases

Suspect	8	Definite tuberculosis	2
No disease	4		

NUMBER OF TESTS AND X-RAYS

T.B. Tests	- positive	81	Sputum tests	- positive	4
	negative	52		negative	15
	no report	6	Total x-rays		332

The Annual Sale of Christmas Seals, operated by the Kinsmen's Club, has been completed and a total of $25,829.64 was realized therefrom.

Mrs. B. Lunam, who so successfully carried on the splendid work of Miss H. B. Acton, resigned in December 1946 owing to ill-health, and I have endeavoured to carry on the work faithfully to the best of my ability since that time.

May I take the opportunity to express our thanks to you and the members of your staff for the kind assistance and cooperation so readily given throughout the year.

Respectfully yours,

OLIVE A. CURRIE. R.N.

Nurse in charge of Chest Clinic.
City Hall. Calgary. Alberta.

C

W. H. Hill, Esq., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Doctor Hill:

During the War years it was necessary to curtail the work of the Guidance Clinics throughout the Province. However, as the Calgary clinic is one of the more active centres, every effort has been made to keep the clinics here operating as usual.

The Social Worker, who, previous to the war, spent nearly full-time in the Calgary centre, was frequently away from Calgary in connection with other work all during the war years, and this resulted in a considerable drop in the amount of follow-up work done in Calgary.

The end of the War meant the return of the Chief Psychiatric Social Worker to the clinic service, but there is still a great shortage of properly qualified psychiatric social workers for the various established centres in the Province. This shortage became so acute in 1946 that it was necessary to close the Calgary clinic for a period of several weeks as no suitable social worker could be obtained. Later, the services of the former worker were secured on a half-time basis and clinics were again held as usual.

Sixteen clinics were held during the year - fourteen with a psychiatrist in attendance, and two with just the psychologist and social worker present. Dr. R. R. MacLean, General Superintendent of Provincial Mental Institutions in Alberta, and Director of Guidance Clinics, attended three, Dr. T. C. Michie, Asst. Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, attended nine, and other psychiatrists from the Provincial Mental Hospital attended two.

Eighty new cases were examined in 1946 which is practically the same number as during the previous year, and an increase over former years.

Thirty-four cases were re-examined, which is three more than last year.

Eighty-nine interviews were held at the clinics, which is a considerable increase over last year when there were only fifty-two. Under "interviews" is included a number of adults who made enquiries concerning relatives or friends in the Provincial Mental Hospitals.

During the year, the social worker made 233 home visits, school visits and office interviews. This is a further drop from last year and directly due to a shortage of staff. The social worker was on leave of absence for the month of January, resigned in July, and was re-employed in November on a part-time basis owing to lack of other suitable personnel.

We wish to take this opportunity once more to express our thanks to you and your staff for the continued cooperation.

A more detailed analysis of the new cases examined during 1946 follows, and is compared with the figures for the previous year.

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

	1946			1945		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
One month to 9 years	22	8	30	21	11	32
10 year to 19 years	18	15	33	11	19	30
20 to 29 years	1	4	5	1	5	6
30 to 39 years	1	3	4	1	3	4
40 to 49 years	3	1	4	1	1	2
50 years and over	-	4	4	3	5	8
	45	35	80	38	44	82

CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AMONG THE NEW CASES

	1946			1945		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Idiot (I.Q approx 1 to 25)	-	-	-	6	-	6
Imbecile (I.Q 26 to 50)	5	3	8	3	3	6
Moron (I.Q 51 to 75)	10	9	19	9	13	22
I.Q not determined	1	-	1			
	16	12	*28	18	16	34

* Thus it will be seen that 28 (35%) of the 80 new cases examined in Calgary were in the Mental Defective Group of General Intelligence.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES ACCORDING TO MAJOR TYPE OF PROBLEM

	1946			1945		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Backward in school	-	5	-	-	7	-
Behavior problem, including theft	-	10	-	3	4	-
Sex delinquency	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy	1	-	-	3	-	3
Psychosis, psychoneurosis, psychopathic personality	-	-	13	-	1	10
Other conditions	7	13	3	4	6	6
Mental Deficiency:						
General retardation	8	19	-	7	17	4
Behavious problems, incl. theft	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sex delinquency	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy	-	-	-	1	-	-
Psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions	-	-	1	2	-	1
Totals:	16	47	17	20	38	24

A. Pre-school group - one month to six years of age.
B. School-age group - 7 years to 18 years.
C. Adult group - 19 years and over.

AGENCIES REFERRING NEW CASES TO CLINIC

	1946	1945
Physicians	26	29
Children's Institutions	14	7
Children's Aid Department	9	4
Clinics	7	9
Parents, relatives, friends	7	5
School Principals, teachers	6	6
Other Social Agencies	4	8
Other persons	4	8
Patient himself	2	1
School Nurses	1	5
Total:	80	82

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING NEW CLINIC CASES

	1946	1945
Admission to a Provincial Mental Hospital	10	9
Admission to a Provincial Training School for Mental Defectives	12	10
Treatment by own doctor or other clinic	5	7
Treatment given, including medication for epilepsy	1	1
Continue home, school or institutional life	11	19
Modified school program, special class, vocational training	6	8
Change in home routine, care, or discipline	9	7
More social contacts, wider interests	2	0
Return to clinic for further examination	12	7
Placement under careful supervision	5	1
Other recommendations	7	13
	80	82

Respectfully submitted,

KATHLEENE STOREY. B.A,
Social Worker.

C

REPORT OF VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

W. H. Hill. Esq., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
City of Calgary. Alberta.

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to submit the 37th Annual Report of The Victorian Order of Nurses in Calgary for the year 1946.

First of all, just a brief review of the organization and its policies.

In the Public Health Programme in Calgary, The Victorian Order of Nurses is the only existing nursing organization giving a bedside nursing service. We have a staff of five nurses, recognized by their tailored navy blue uniforms.

The Calgary Branch is one of over a hundred branches scattered in various cities and towns from coast to coast. The affairs of the Calgary Branch are managed by our Local Board, providing an economical service which is paid for by individual and municipal funds.

We are pleased to report a year of progress, having an increase of one hundred and eleven patients contacted over the previous year, and 2427 visits more than the previous year. This perhaps can be accounted for by the fact that the city has grown considerably and more people are availing themselves of the service.

Thirty-one per cent of our visits were made to medical, surgical and chronically ill patients for nursing care, dressings, and treatments. Frequently the duration of hospitalization can be shortened when part-time nursing care can be obtained, thus reducing the cost to the family and the municipality, and also making beds available to more needy patients.

1536 calls were made to give nursing care and assist the families in adding to the comfort of the chronically ill. Without such help many of these patients would not be able to be cared for in their own homes.

The other 65% of our visits were made for pre-natal instruction and advice to mothers with new babies on their return from hospital. At one time our nurses were called upon to assist local doctors with many home confinements each year. Since the free hospitalization for maternity cases has come into effect, this particular service has practically disappeared.

Classes for instruction of expectant mothers are held in the office each week in the Oddfellows Building. We had an average attendance of 12.6 during the year 1946 which was a decided increase over the previous year. There are eight classes in the series and patients do not receive home visits when they are attending classes.

During the year 2,704 patients received a total of 12,694 visits. There is a chargeable fee where nursing care is given and for demonstration of baby baths to mothers with new babies on their return from hospital. Pre-natal visits and health instructive visits to babies up to the sixth week are given free.

Patients are never refused care because of inability to pay, and when necessary an adjustment is made by the nurse in attendance. Last year 54% of the visits were paid for in full or in part and 46% were free.

Due to our extensive maternity service, it is not possible to give nursing care for cases of communicable disease.

Following is a brief statistical report of new cases and visits made during the year 1946.

NEW CASES			
Medical	424		
Surgical	63		
Pre-natal	529		
Obstetrical	647		
New-born	982		
Health instruction	59	2704	
VISITS MADE			
Medical and) Surgical)	3906		
Pre-natal	708		
Obstetrical	3187		
New-born	4566		
Health instruction	145	12512	
Patients not seen	182	182	12,694

SUBDIVISION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL VISITS MADE.

Pneumonia	54	
Tuberculosis	1	
Other communicable	16	
Cancer	308	
Chronic	1536	
Medical and surgical	1991	3906

Respectfully submitted,

Blance E. Rickard. R.N.

Supervisor.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	1946	1945
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		
Salaries	$30,997.18	$23,526.41
Serum, Vaccine, etc,	122.39	289.94
Laboratory Services (to City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Disinfectants	40.74	61.14
Auto Maintenance (2 City and 4 Private)	2,662.73	2,544.26
Sundries	553.02	393.42
Printing and Stationery	282.11	235.31
Postage	304.76	330.24
Street Rly Passes and Tickets	351.35	177.60
Isolation Ambulance Hire	84.50	136.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	270.95	269.94
Milk to Undernourished and Sickly	650.75	642.85
Meat Inspection Expenses	100.20	57.06
Office Equipment	94.00	---
New Equipment (Car) Annual Payment	311.54	---
	$38,026.22	$29,864.17
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	40,881.97	35,772.43
Medical and Dental Supplies	2,595.23	1,947.92
Glasses for Indigent School Children	430.72	221.75
Milk for Undernourished School Children	2,361.25	2,255.86
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	383.83	393.02
Auto Maintenance (2 Doctors 2 Nurses)	810.00	665.00
Printing and Stationery	364.19	303.88
	$47,827.19	$41,559.86
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries (Nurses)	5,030.82	3,468.00
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	-----	800.00
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	220.94	160.00
Services of Dentist, E.E.N & T Specialist.	2,340.00	2,460.00
Sundries	34.37	57.79
Auto Allowance (1 Nurse)	84.00	84.00
	$ 7,710.13	$ 7,029.79
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	38,026.22	29,864.17
School Medical and Dental Services	47,827.19	41,559.86
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	7,710.13	7,029.79
	$93,563.54	$78,453.82
Population	98.101	97.247
Per Capita Expenditure	95.4¢	80.7¢

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
	93,563.54	78,453.82	75,014.60	70,235.91	71,037.61
Per capita	95.4¢	80.7¢	77.1¢	79.0¢	79.9¢

Appropriation for the year 1946 $92,663.14 Over-expended $900.40